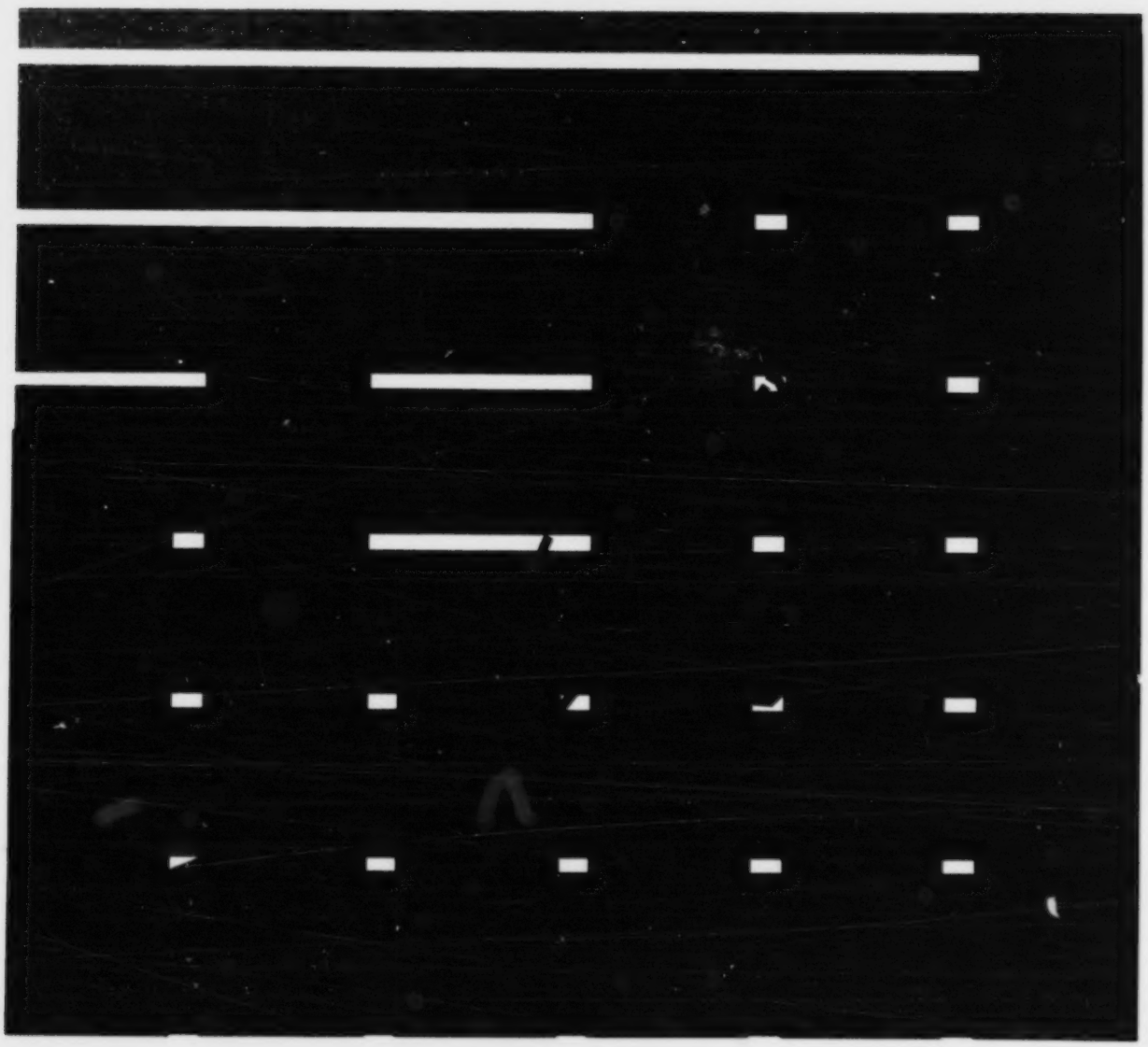
The New Brunswick ECONOMY 1986



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THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1986

A REPORT TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PREPARED BY

NEW BRUNSWICK STATISTICS AGENCY

CABINET SECRETARIAT

DISPONIBLE EN FRANÇAIS

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

.. figures not available

... figures not appropriate or not applicable

___ nil or zero

-- amount too small to be expressed

p preliminary figures

r revised figures

x confidential

* N. B. Statistics Agency

1985 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	New Brunswick ($ million unless stated)	% Change 1985/1984 N.B.	% Change 1985/1984 Canada
OUTPUT AND INCOME			
GDP - Current $	7,587	5.7	7.0
Constant $ (1971)	2,351	3.1	4.3
Total Personal Income	8,214	7.2	8.4
DEMAND FACTORS			
Capital Formation	1,841	12.7	10.7
Exports	2,129	-0.2	6.1
Housing Starts (No.)	4,142	44.2	22.9
Retail Trade	3,162	8.0	10.6
POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE			
Total Population (June 1st) ('000)	720	0.7	0.9
Labour Force ('000)	304	4.5	1.9
Employment ('000)	258	4.0	2.8
Unemployment ('000)	46	4.5	-5.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.2	...	...
Participation Rate (%)	56.8	...	...
INDUSTRIAL			
Mineral Production	550	-10.2	2.5
Farm Cash Receipts	221	-2.9	-1.4
Volume of Pulp and Paper Production	...	-7.9	0.5
Manufacturing Shipments	4,354	2.7	7.1
Electric Energy used (GW.H)	10,441	1.0	5.3
Consumer Price Index (1981=100)	128.0	4.2	4.0

SUMMARY

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

New Brunswick's real gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to have grown by 3.1% during 1985. Highlighting the year were strong private sector capital investment and significant increases in housing starts, retail trade and employment. Sawn lumber production in the Province reached its highest level since 1915, and total manufacturing shipments continued to increase despite a drop in pulp and paper output from record production levels in 1984.

Industrial output from the Province's goods-producing industries is estimated to have increased by 1.4% in 1985, while production from the service sector expanded by 3.9%. Mining and pulp and paper declined in 1985 in response to a general economic slowdown, especially in the United States.

The value of capital investment in New Brunswick increased by 12.7%, following a 5.7% increase in 1984. Within the major industry groups, manufacturing; housing; and trade, finance and commercial services reported increased capital investment in 1985. Private investment increased by 13.4%, while public sector investment declined slightly. Housing starts in the Province totaled 4,142 during 1985, a 44.2% increase over 1984.

Total employment in the Province increased by 4.0% to 258,000 during 1985, representing the highest annual employment growth rate since 1978. Employment in the service industries increased by 10,000, while employment in the goods-producing industries remained unchanged from 1984. The unemployment rate rose to 15.2% from 14.9% in 1984. The Saint John consumer price index increased by 4.2% during 1985, representing the lowest annual increase since 1971.

Moderate growth is expected for the Province's economy during 1986. The outlook is for real GDP growth of 2.9%. Among the industrial sectors, mining, forestry, manufacturing and services are projected to have the strongest growth during 1986. Growth in the mining sector is anticipated from increased levels of production of potash and antimony, while manufacturing growth is expected from the pulp and paper, sawmill and shipbuilding industries.

Employment growth in New Brunswick is expected to be slightly higher than growth in the labour force during 1986, and thus the unemployment rate is expected to fall slightly to 15.0%. The Saint John consumer price index is projected to increase by 4.3% in 1986.

INTERNATIONAL

THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

1985 REVIEW

Real gross national product (GNP) for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries[1] increased by 2.8% in 1985, following growth of 4.9% in 1984. Japan and Canada experienced the strongest economic expansions during 1985 while, for the second consecutive year, France had the weakest real GNP increase among the major industrialized economies. More modest economic growth for the OECD area during 1985 was mainly the result of lower growth in the United States, which represents approximately 40% of the total GNP among the OECD countries.

The United States economy in 1985 was characterized by strong consumer spending, offset by negative impacts of a large trade deficit and low inventory investment. In Japan, consumer spending was relatively weak and net exports were strong. Economic growth was generally slow in Europe over the first half of 1985, followed by an up-turn, especially in West Germany, during the latter part of the year.

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1 Members of the OECD are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

During the past few years, the major industrialized countries have generally pursued policies to reduce and stabilize inflation, control public spending and budget deficits, strengthen and sustain investment and economic growth, and reduce unemployment. The most significant progress for the total OECD area has occurred with regard to inflation, which decreased from a peak of 13% in 1980 to 4.8% in 1985, and involved improvement in all major industrialized countries.

However, successful achievements among individual nations have not been uniform, especially with regard to such issues as budget deficits and unemployment. Whereas greater progress has been made towards lowering unemployment rates in North America, the United States and Canada have been far less successful at reducing their budget deficits. OECD estimates show that government deficits as a percentage of nominal GNP in the United States and Canada for 1985 rose to 3.9% and 6.5%, respectively, from 3.4% and 6.3% in 1984. At the same time, budget deficits in Japan and all but one of the major European countries (France) declined.

Although the unemployment rate for the total OECD area declined slightly to 8.3% in 1985 from 8.4% in 1984, rates for the major European countries increased. Among the major industrialized countries, Canada had the strongest employment growth in 1985, followed by the United States. Notwithstanding that labour markets have improved in most countries, youth (15-24 age group) unemployment remained high in 1985.

Sustained economic growth in the United States following the 1981/82 recession has provided an important basis for the World's broader economic recovery. Strong domestic demand in the United States, combined with appreciation of the U.S. dollar, have offered significant export opportunities and contributed towards recent expansions in many nations. Countries which have benefited most from export growth to the United States include Canada, Japan and West Germany, as well as Mexico and other developing countries in Asia. Of the seven major OECD countries, the United States had the largest trade deficit in 1985, followed by Italy. Japan and West Germany had the largest trade surpluses.

The following table shows New Brunswick's eight most important foreign export destination countries in 1984 and 1985, ranked according to total value of exports. Foreign exports from the Province to all countries declined by 0.2% in 1985; however, exports to the United States increased by 3.7%. The United States was the recipient of 68% of New Brunswick's total value of exports in 1985.

Among the most important export destination countries in 1985, only the United States, Japan (up 17.1%) and the Netherlands (up 0.9%) received increased exports from the Province. The value of exports of electricity to New England was

$331.3 million, down from $333.7 million in 1984. Increased exports to Japan were mainly related to shellfish and newsprint. China became New Brunswick's eighth most important export destination during 1985 as a result of shipments of newsprint and copper.

Foreign Exports from New Brunswick
By Destination Country, 1984 and 1985

	1984 Exports ($ millions)	(% of total)		1985 Exports ($ millions)	(% of total)
United States	1,398	66	United States	1,451	68
United Kingdom	156	7	Japan	158	7
Japan	135	6	United Kingdom	98	5
West Germany	67	3	Belgium-Luxembourg	57	3
Belgium-Luxembourg	59	3	Netherlands	49	2
Netherlands	48	2	West Germany	42	2
France	40	2	France	35	2
Italy	22	1	China	29	1
Other	208	10	Other	210	10
Total Exports	2,133	100		2,129	100

1986 OUTLOOK

Lower oil prices, combined with relatively stable inflation and interest rates, are expected to support a period of generally higher and sustained economic growth, especially among the largest industrialized countries. This would lead to expanded export markets and, thus, provide economic benefits around the World.

The OECD Secretariat has forecast increased real GNP growth rates for the United States, West Germany, France and Italy in 1986. However, slightly lower growth rates are projected for Canada, Japan and the United Kingdom, following strong increases in each of these countries during 1985.

GNP/GDP REAL GROWTH RATES, OECD COUNTRIES

	Percent Change				
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Canada	-4.4	3.3	5.0	4.0	3.0
United States	-2.1	3.7	6.8	2.5	2.8
United Kingdom	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.3
West Germany	-1.0	1.5	2.7	2.3	3.3
France	1.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	2.0
Italy	-0.5	-0.4	2.6	2.3	2.5
Japan	3.3	3.4	5.8	5.0	3.5
Total of Above Countries	-0.5	2.9	5.2	2.8	2.8
Total OECD	-0.3	2.7	4.9	2.8	2.8

Source: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Economic Outlook, December 1985.

Growth rates appearing in other parts of this report may be of more recent origin and, therefore, differ from those in this table.

Forecasts are still being revised to quantify the effects of declining oil prices on economic growth, inflation, unemployment, and so on. The United States, Japan, most Western European nations, as well as a number of developing countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Brazil, are expected to experience an economic boost from lower priced oil. For some oil-producing nations, such as the United Kingdom and Canada, losses are expected to be offset by improvement in overall economic growth. The largest casualties of declining oil prices will involve countries with large debts, such as Mexico and Nigeria which rely heavily on revenue from oil exports.

THE UNITED STATES ECONOMY

Real GNP in the United States increased by 2.2% in 1985, following 6.5% growth in 1984. Real GNP growth was sporadic throughout 1985, with substantial quarterly fluctuations. Consumer expenditures and retail sales in the United States increased significantly during 1985, while the consumer price index went up by 3.5%, following an increase of 4.3% in 1984.

Real business fixed investment rose almost 10% during 1985, compared with an increase of almost 20% in 1984. However, corporate profits declined in 1985.

The unemployment rate in the United States declined to 7.2% during 1985, from 7.5% in 1984. Employment increased by 2.1%.

During 1985, the United States Federal Government deficit was approximately $200 billion, while the combined State and Local Governments had a surplus of almost $60 billion. The merchandise trade deficit reached a record $148.5 billion in 1985, following a deficit of $123.4 billion in 1984. Total imports to the United States increased by 0.7% during 1985, compared with a 3.8% decrease in exports.

Continued record trade deficits resulted from the strong United States dollar which reached high levels against most major currencies in the first half of 1985. The U.S. dollar weakened towards the end of the year, especially following a September meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors from the five largest industrialized countries who agreed to coordinated intervention to lower the U.S. dollar's value. With regard to the federal deficit, a balanced budget bill, often referred to as the Gramm-Rudman amendment, was passed during late 1985 calling for mandatory annual reductions of the deficit by roughly equal amounts until it is reduced to zero by 1991. Although this Gramm-Rudman amendment has been declared unconstitutional by a lower court and is now before the Supreme Court, a lower budget deficit is anticipated in the United States for fiscal year 1987, which commences on October 1, 1986.

Economic expansion in the United States is projected to continue through 1986, with favorable inflation, interest and exchange rates, further supported by generally stronger growth among industrialized and developing countries and lower world oil prices. The average forecast of 1986 real GNP growth for the United States is 3.2%, with a consumer price index increase at 3.0% and an unemployment rate of 6.7%. Although consumer spending growth is expected to be down slightly from the high level recorded during 1985, residential investment is forecast to increase significantly in 1986. Following strong negative impacts during the past two years, net exports are expected to begin to contribute to GNP growth in the second half of the year.

On a regional basis, the economy of the New England States[1] (the destination for almost 70% of New Brunswick's exports to the United States in 1985) is expected to continue to be strong. During 1985, New England had the lowest unemployment rate of the nine major U.S. regions. New Hampshire and Massachusetts shared the lowest state unemployment rate in the nation at 3.9%. Furthermore, all six states in New England ranked among the eight states with the lowest unemployment rates in the country. Maine's unemployment rate declined to 5.4% in 1985, from 6.1% in 1984. The number of unemployed in Maine decreased to 30,000 during 1985, compared with 34,000 in 1984 (and 48,000 in 1983).

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1 Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

CANADIAN

THE CANADIAN ECONOMY

1985 REVIEW

Following growth of 5.0% in 1984, Canada's real GNP rose by 4.5% during 1985. Growth was more broadly based during 1985, and the major source of expansion shifted from external demand to domestic demand. Real final domestic demand went up by 5.0%, which represented the strongest annual increase since 1976.

Housing activity in Canada increased significantly in 1985, and business investment in plant and equipment recovered some of the decline recorded between 1981 and 1984. Residential construction rose by 18.0% in real terms after a decline of 4.0% in 1984. Business investment in plant and equipment increased by 5.0% during 1985. This gain was about equally divided between non-residential construction and machinery and equipment. By industry, the largest investment increases originated in manufacturing and financial and commercial services, and there was a significant up-turn in exploration and development outlays for oil and gas.

The volume of total inventory accumulation rose from about $500 million in 1984 to $1.1 billion in 1985. Following a 20% gain in 1984, Canada's real exports in 1985 increased by 4.5%. Two-thirds of this gain was in exports of motor vehicles and parts.

Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income in Canada expanded by 7.0% in 1985, up from a 6.1% gain in 1984. Personal income grew by 8.4% in 1985, while personal disposable income rose 8.0%.

Canada's gross value of manufacturing shipments increased by 7.1% in 1985, while retail trade increased by 10.6%. The consumer price index increased by 4.0% during 1985, compared with 4.4% in 1984.

The unemployment rate in Canada dropped to 10.5% in 1985, from 11.3% in 1984. Employment increased by 2.8% during 1985.

The value of the Canadian dollar, in relation to the United States dollar, changed dramatically during 1985. The highest value was U.S. $.7580 in January and the lowest value was U.S. $.7107 in December. At the end of 1985, the value of the Canadian dollar was U.S. $.7152. The Bank of Canada interest rate was 9.49% at the end of 1985, only slightly below the 10.09% rate at the end of 1984, but well below the peak of 11.81% in March.

1986 OUTLOOK

Canada's real GNP is forecast to increase by an above-average 3.5% in 1986, following increases of 4.5% and 5.0% in 1985 and 1984, respectively. The average annual real GNP growth for Canada during the ten-year period 1976 to 1985 was 2.7%.

Economic growth during 1986 will be supported by generally stronger international economies, including the United States. The continued low value of the Canadian dollar (compared with 1985) will hold exports at a fairly high level, while low oil prices are expected to have both positive and negative impacts on the Canadian economy. Regionally, Alberta is expected to be the most adversely affected by the sharp decline in oil prices, followed by Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The rest of the country will benefit from lower oil prices, particularly Ontario and Quebec.

Continued low interest rates in the United States, Japan and West Germany should allow lower rates in Canada to support economic growth. Housing starts are projected to increase significantly during 1986. According to results from Statistics Canada's 1986 private and public investment survey, total capital expenditures in Canada are expected to be $85.9 billion, an increase of 4.6%. Business capital spending is projected to increase by 2.5% during 1986, with most industries expecting increases. However, the mining sector is anticipated to experience a serious decrease, including a decline in oil and gas well investment.

Although inflation is expected to be a positive factor, consumer spending is projected to moderate in 1986 as a result of tax increases in the past two Federal Government budgets. Corporate profits before taxes are expected to increase by 5.0%, following growth of 5.4% in 1985. With regard to the Canadian labour market, the unemployment rate is anticipated to continue its gradual decline during 1986, with employment growth near 3.5%, following a 2.8% increase in 1985.

SELECTED KEY ECONOMIC GROWTH INDICATORS

CANADA, 1984 - 1986

	1984	1985	1986[1]
	(percentage change)		
Gross National Expenditure (GNE)	8.0	7.8	6.5
GNE Deflator	2.8	3.2	3.0
GNE ($1971)	5.0	4.5	3.5
Personal Expenditures	3.7	5.2	3.9
Government Current Expenditures	2.6	2.1	1.0
Capital Formation	0.7	7.0	3.0
Exports	19.5	4.5	4.0
Imports	14.4	6.7	2.5
Gross Domestic Product ($1971)	4.9	4.3	3.4
Personal Income	7.4	8.4	7.2
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	21.2	5.4	5.0
Consumer Price Index	4.4	4.0	3.8
Employment	2.5	2.8	3.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3	10.5	9.8

[1]Projections.

PROVINCIAL

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY

1985 REVIEW

Introduction

During 1985, the New Brunswick economy, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), is estimated to have grown by 3.1% after adjustment for inflation. This was considerably below Canada's real GDP increase of 4.3%.[1]

Growth in New Brunswick's economy in 1985 was supported by increased sawmill production, retail sales, and residential and non-residential construction. However, some of the Province's goods-producing industries, such as pulp and paper and mining, experienced slower growth in response to a general economic slowdown, especially in the United States.

Gross Domestic Product

During 1985, nominal gross domestic product at factor cost for New Brunswick increased by 5.7%, going from $7,175 million to $7,587 million. After accounting for a 2.6% increase in prices, GDP increased by 3.1%.

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1 Whereas gross national product measures production by citizens both inside and outside a country, gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of production within its borders.

Personal income in New Brunswick increased by 7.2% in 1985, following an increase of 8.0% in 1984. The slower growth rate for personal income in 1985 was mainly due to lower rates of increase in labour income and government transfer payments to persons.

On the expenditure side of the provincial accounts, personal expenditures on goods and services increased by 9.4%. After adjustment for inflation, this represents a 5.0% increase for 1985. Government current expenditures on goods and services[1] increased by 7.6% in 1985, compared with a 13.1% increase in 1984.

Gross fixed capital formation in New Brunswick increased by 12.7% in 1985, following a 5.7% increase in 1984. Within the major industry groups, manufacturing; housing; and trade, finance and commercial services reported increased capital investment in 1985.

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[1] This includes government spending on goods and services only, and does not include subsidies and transfer payments to persons and other levels of government, interest on the public debt, or capital expenditures. Such government expenditures consist roughly of 57% provincial government spending, 36% federal government spending and 7% local government spending.

Foreign Trade

The total value of exports from New Brunswick declined 0.2% to $2,128.5 million during 1985, largely the result of declines in woodpulp (-12.8%) and mineral products (-15.3%). Commodities reporting value gains included shellfish, lumber, newsprint, chemical products, and petroleum and coal products.

The value of food and beverage exports increased 15.2%. Led by the shellfish group, total fish exports in 1985 rose by 22.2%. The value of fruits and vegetables exported increased 13.2%.

Exports of zinc concentrates increased 5.2% in volume, but declined by 6.9% in value, as world prices for zinc fell. Exports of copper continued to decline while lead exports increased. The value of metallic products exported rose 32.4%, with a large shipment of copper to China. Fertilizer exports, including potash, increased by 31.4%.

The value of newsprint exports increased 8.6% and lumber by 12.8% in 1985. Petroleum and coal products exported rose 2.2%, while exports of electricity declined slightly (0.7%).

Prices

The Saint John consumer price index averaged 128.0 for 1985, representing a 4.2% increase. This was down from the 5.1% increase in 1984. The smallest increase in the major index components was health and personal care (2.0%) and the largest was tobacco and alcohol (9.2%).

Labour Force

New Brunswick's labour force increased by 4.5% in 1985, which was the highest annual increase since 1973. The labour force participation rate increased from 55.1% to 56.8%. Total employment increased by 4.0% to 258,000 during 1985, representing the highest annual growth rate since 1978. The number of unemployed increased by 2,000 to 46,000 in 1985. The unemployment rate rose to 15.2% from 14.9% in 1984.

Similar to most regions in Canada and the other major industrialized nations, youth unemployment continues to be high in New Brunswick. Statistics Canada data indicate that the Province's unemployment rate in 1985 for the age group 15-24 years was 24.0%. Male unemployment in this age group was 27.0%, compared with 20.6% for females.

During 1985, employment in New Brunswick's service industries increased by 10,000, while employment in the goods-producing industries remained unchanged from 1984.

Population

As of June 1, 1985, Statistics Canada estimated the population of New Brunswick at 719,600, an increase of 0.7% from a year earlier. The number of persons less than 25 years of age has been declining at an increasing rate. However, the Province's population over 25 years has been experiencing positive growth, with the age group 25-44 years increasing the strongest.

During 1985, for the first time ever, persons aged 25-44 years comprised over 30% of the total population. The age group 45-64 years maintained their previous year's level, while the senior age group (65 years and over) continued to strengthen their share of the total population to 10.8%.

New Brunswick's net interprovincial migration reversed its direction during 1985. Following net in-migration of 1,106 in 1984, the Province experienced net out-migration of 2,243 in 1985. Estimated quarterly net migrations were -64 for the first quarter followed by -424, -1,577 and -178 for the second, third and fourth quarters respectively.

1986 OUTLOOK

A modest economic expansion is forecast for New Brunswick in 1986 as a result of generally stronger international economies, combined with continued slow growth in some of the Province's goods-producing industries, as well as a decline in business investment. The outlook is for real GDP growth of 2.9%.

Among the industrial sectors, mining is expected to have the strongest up-turn during 1986. Growth in this sector will come from increased levels of production of potash and antimony.

Increased levels of output from the manufacturing and service sectors are also expected to contribute to growth in the economy during 1986. Growth in manufacturing is anticipated from gains in production from the pulp and paper and shipbuilding industries. A combination of increased personal income and lower interest rates should lead to further strengthening in the Province's service sector, especially the retail trade and personal services industries. In addition, growth in the mining and forestry sectors is expected to support a number of service industries including transportation.

Personal income in New Brunswick is expected to go up by 6.6% in 1986. Current expenditures on goods and services by all levels of government are projected to increase by 7.8%. Consumer spending is forecast to increase by 7.8%, or 3.4% after

adjustment for inflation. The Saint John consumer price index is forecast to increase by 4.3% in 1986.

The population of New Brunswick is expected to increase by 0.4% in 1986. With regard to the Province's labour market, the labour force is projected to grow by 3.0%, with an employment increase of 3.1%. The unemployment rate for 1986 is expected to be 15.0%.

GROWTH RATES OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1982-1986

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986[1]
Economic Accounts					
Gross Domestic Product (factor cost)	5.4	8.8	9.4	5.7	6.0
GDP (real)	-3.8	2.2	5.4	3.1	2.9
Personal Expenditures	8.8	10.5	8.6	9.4	7.8
Government Expenditures	15.5	8.5	13.1	7.6	7.8
Capital Formation	11.6	-10.8	5.7	12.7	-3.2
Income					
Personal Income	11.1	9.4	8.0	7.2	6.6
Labour Income	6.4	8.5	7.8	6.9	6.7
Corporate Profits Before Taxes	-54.7	12.4	28.6	-5.0	4.9
Population & Labour Market					
Population, Total [2]	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Population, 15+	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1
Labour Force	-1.4	2.8	0.3	4.5	3.0
Employment	-4.0	1.6	0.4	4.0	3.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.0	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.0
Participation Rate (%)	55.0	55.5	55.1	56.8	57.7
Other					
CPI (Saint John)	9.4	6.8	5.1	4.2	4.3
Retail Trade	5.7	11.1	7.7	8.0	6.8

[1]Projections.
[2]As of June 1.

INDUSTRIAL

AGRICULTURE

Farm cash receipts decreased by 2.9% during 1985, to a level of just over $221 million. This was largely due to a significant decrease in potato receipts. Realized net farm income for 1985 is estimated to have decreased by 9.0%, to a level of $54.7 million. Although New Brunswick farmers had excellent growing weather and a good harvest for most crops in 1985, prices were low for potatoes, vegetables and blueberries, as well as beef, pork and eggs.

Excellent grain crops were reported during 1985. Although potato farmers reduced their acreage by about 1,500 acres, excellent growing conditions produced a very high quality crop. New Brunswick's 519 dairy farmers also performed well, filling the Province's milk quota.

Total livestock and livestock products receipts for 1985 remained at approximately the same level as 1984. Cattle and calves receipts decreased by 4.3%, while hogs and eggs decreased by 3.5% and 3.7%, respectively. Dairy products increased by 2.8% to a level of $51.9 million. Poultry receipts recorded an increase of 3.7% to $22.3 million. Total crop receipts declined by 8.1%, with potatoes dropping 12.8% to $45.5 million. However, receipts for vegetables increased by 10.2%, while fruit receipts increased by 20.0%.

Shipments of tablestock potatoes to the New England market increased during 1985; however, greater self-sufficiency in Quebec and Ontario have resulted in fewer opportunities for potato shippers from New Brunswick.

In 1985, the Province sold 15,000 hundredweight of seed potatoes to Cuba and 2,000 hundredweight to Uruguay. Smaller orders went to Jamaica and Panama.

New Brunswick's poultry farmers received a quota increase from the Canadian Chicken Marketing Agency during 1985. Under a $32 million ERDA sub-agreement with the Federal Government, signed in June 1984, 1,500 projects, valued at approximately $6.9 million, have been approved. These developments are expected to add to future agricultural production in the Province.

The 1986 outlook is for an increase of almost 3.0% in total farm cash receipts in New Brunswick, with total livestock receipts projected to increase by almost 5.0%. Lower operating and depreciation charges as a result of anticipated reduced energy prices and interest rates are expected to contribute to an increase in realized net farm income during 1986. However, agriculture commodity prices are not expected to rise much over the next year.

FISHERIES

Preliminary data for New Brunswick show an increase of 31.1% in the volume of fish landings in 1985. The value of landings increased by 7.5%. The value of fish products exported from the Province in 1985 increased by 22.2% to $259 million, while the value of shellfish exports, representing 60% of the total value of fish exported, increased by 32.1%.

Lobster catches were strong during 1985. Volume data from the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans indicate that shrimp landings in 1985 were higher than those in 1984, while landings of scallops and crab were lower.

There were several problems associated with fish processing during 1985. In addition to difficulties in the crab fishery, the Star-Kist Canada Inc. tuna cannery in Bayside, Charlotte County has been closed since October 1985. An additional concern for the Province's fishing industry during 1985 was the import duty on fresh groundfish imposed by the United States Department of Commerce.

The Province's aquaculture industry experienced further development in 1985. Sea Farm (N.B.) Ltd., a salmon hatchery and

Atlantic Silver Ltd., a recently-formed salmon-marketing company, began operations. Both will serve the six commercial salmon farms in Charlotte County.

Among the new developments which are to take place during the next few years will be the $450,000 Fish Habitat Program, funded through the federal-provincial fisheries sub-agreement under ERDA. At Grand Manan, the new owner of the Ingalls Head plant intends to produce a new product "fast frozen, heat and eat and microwave ready". The plant is due to open in May or June of 1986 with 80 jobs expected.

The outlook for the Province's fishing industry in 1986 is for a slight increase in the total value of production. Quantities are expected to remain steady and, although current low inventories indicate that markets will be firm, prices will depend on various factors. These include foreign supplies of similar products, the value of the Canadian dollar, competition from imitation products, and potential barriers to foreign markets.

FORESTRY

The forestry sector in New Brunswick experienced mixed results in 1985. Sawmill production increased due to a rise in home construction in Canada as well as the Northeastern United States, where approximately 82% of the Province's lumber exports are shipped. Output from the pulp and paper industry declined as several mills in the Province were shut down for varying periods of time due to labour disputes, modernization projects and poor market conditions.

Pulpwood production, the only current measure of primary forest output, decreased by 5.2% in 1985. Employment in the primary forest industry averaged 4,200 during 1985, compared with an average level of 4,800 for 1984.

Pulp and paper mills across North America scheduled substantial downtime during 1985 in order to reduce excess supply. The price for manufactured pulp declined considerably, and producers failed several times last year in attempts to raise the price of newsprint.

During 1985, the value of manufacturing shipments from the Province's pulp and paper industry declined by 8.8% from the record level of shipments achieved in 1984.

The value of pulp exports decreased by 12.8% during 1985. Exports of pulp to the U.S. increased marginally, while exports to the United Kingdom decreased by 36.9%. The value of newsprint exports increased by 8.6% in 1985. Exports of newsprint to Japan increased by 59.1%, while exports to the U.S. rose by 18.5%.

Construction of the new Miramichi Pulp and Paper Inc. coated-paper plant in Newcastle began in 1985. The $225 million mill, which will open later this year, is expected to produce 200 000 tonnes of coated paper annually, while employing 200 workers.

The value of manufacturing shipments from the wood products industry increased by 14.6% in 1985. Sawn lumber production increased by 21.3% and the value of lumber exports increased by 12.8%, with exports to the U.S. increasing by 28.5%.

The Northwood panelboard mill in Chatham is expected to reopen in July of this year after having been purchased by Atlantic Waferboard Inc. The company is investing $7 million in modernization of the mill which closed in 1982. The mill will employ 120 plant workers with an additional 275 workers involved in wood procurement.

The forestry sector is forecast to increase output during 1986 as national and international economic growth continues. The Province's pulp and paper industry is expected to register an increase in output in 1986 following a decline in production in 1985 partially due to the six-month strike at the Consolidated Bathurst pulp mill. Increased production will also result from the opening of the new coated-paper plant in June, as well as a general increase in demand for pulp and paper forecast for 1986. The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association is expecting shipments of pulp and paper from Canada to increase by 2.5% in 1986 as a result of improved economic conditions, especially in the U.S. Price improvements for pulp and newsprint are expected during the year; however, producers continue to face stiff competition in European markets.

The lumber industry is expected to enjoy high levels of production again in 1986 as favorable interest rate conditions support strong levels of housing starts. Currently, prices for lumber are improving and have reached a three-year high.

MINING

The mining industry in New Brunswick suffered from depressed prices and weak demand for its products during 1985. Stronger economic growth in most industrialized countries since the 1981/82 recession has not led to increased demand for metals as in previous economic recoveries. As a result of these conditions, the value of mineral production in the Province during 1985 declined 10.2% to $550.3 million, compared to the 1984 record level of $613.0 million.

Base metals, which represented approximately 75% of the total value of production in 1985, declined 15.6% as prices for zinc and lead fell. The value of non-metallic minerals produced increased by 37.6% as production at the two potash mines escalated. The value of structural materials increased 8.2%, while the value of energy resources produced rose 0.6%.

Potash continued to be the bright sector of the Province's mining industry. The Potash Company of America mine operated at less than capacity during 1985 due to start-up problems. However, Rio Algom Ltd. has recently purchased the mine and is expected to invest $30 million to bring the operation up to its annual capacity of 635 000 tonnes. The Denison-Potacan potash mine began production in July 1985 at its 1.3 million tonne

facility. Production should reach 80% of capacity by the third quarter of 1986. Exports of potash and salt, a potash by-product, through the new potash terminal at the Port of Saint John have gone to such countries as Brazil, Denmark, Italy, Columbia and the U.S. East Coast. The possibility of a third potash mine in the Province continues to be assessed by BP Resources Canada Ltd. which was issued a mining lease in October 1985. A decision on a $30 million underground development program is expected by mid-1986.

Total production at the Brunswick Mining and Smelting Ltd. base metal mine declined 7.9% during 1985 as low world prices for zinc, lead and copper led to excessive inventories and a two-week shutdown of the mine during December. A further two-week shutdown is expected during July 1986. Production at the lead smelter in Belledune has been at normal levels despite very low lead prices.

The Mount Pleasant tungsten-molybdenum mine in Charlotte County ceased production on July 31, 1985 as prices for its output fell. On a more optimistic note, Lac Minerals and Billiton Canada have committed $4 million to a tin exploration project at the mine which has shown encouraging preliminary results. Development work continues at Durham Resources, where production of antimony resumed in June 1985 after a four-year closure. The future of the Heath Steele base metal mine, which closed in 1984, remains in doubt despite some preliminary exploration work.

Gordex Minerals Limited, New Brunswick's first primary gold producer, began mining and heap leaching operations at its Cape Spencer property in the Fall of 1985. In the Bathurst area, several companies, such as Northumberland Mines, Lacana Mining and Lincoln Resources, are assessing gold and silver-bearing properties with some encouraging initial results.

In the energy sector, Irving Oil and Chevron Canada drilled four exploratory oil wells in Albert County during 1985. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission proceeded with the second phase of a five-year $33 million fluidized bed combustion project at its Chatham plant. This project, funded by the Federal Government is designed to test the viability of producing electricity by using high-sulphur New Brunswick coal and limestone or oil shale for their sulphur absorption properties in an economical and environmentally acceptable manner.

The $19 million metal reduction pilot plant located in Chatham began operations in May 1985. This plant is designed to test a new process developed by the New Brunswick Research and Productivity Council for more efficient recovery of metals from base metal ores.

The outlook for 1986 is positive as the opening of new mines in the potash and gold sectors, accompanied by the reopening of Durham Resources, continue the diversification of the Province's mining industry. However, prices for most minerals are not expected to rebound during 1986. Continued exploration programs in the potash and precious metals sectors can be expected.

MANUFACTURING

The value of manufacturing shipments in New Brunswick increased by 2.7% in 1985. However, employment averaged 33,000, for a decrease of 1,000 from the 1984 level. The Province's largest manufacturing industry, in terms of shipments, is pulp and paper. Shipments from this industry decreased by 8.8% in 1985, following a record level of production during 1984, when shipments increased by 42.3%.

The next largest component of the manufacturing sector is the food industry. In 1985, shipments from this industry increased by 1.3%. Increases in shipments during 1985 were reported for the following industries; fish products (23.7%), dairy products (8.0%) and bakery products (6.8%), while shipments from the other food industries decreased by 9.2%.

The major portion of manufacturing activity in New Brunswick falls within the residual group, which is composed of several industries for which individual statistics are confidential.[1] Included are a few large producers, such as the Irving Oil Refinery, the Saint John Shipyard and Brunswick Mining and

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1 The residual component includes the following industries: beverages, tobacco products, rubber, plastics, leather, textiles, clothing, primary metals, machinery manufacturers, transportation equipment, electrical products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal, chemical and chemical products and other manufacturers.

Smelting, plus a number of other manufacturing plants. Shipments from this group (accounting for 43.1% of all manufacturing shipments) increased by 7.1% in 1985.

Other industries registered increases in value of shipments in 1985. These included the wood industry (up 14.6%), the furniture and fixtures industry (up 5.1%), the printing, publishing and allied industry (up 10.5%), and the fabricated metal products industry (up 25.9%).

Construction of the first frigate being built under the $3.8 billion Canadian patrol frigate program began at the Saint John Shipyard in July 1985. In August, the shipyard was awarded a $21.6 million contract by the Federal Government to refit the destroyer HMCS Annapolis. This project is expected to last for 13 months.

According to Statistics Canada's survey of private and public investment, capital expenditures in New Brunswick's manufacturing sector are estimated to have doubled in 1985, to $341.7 million. Construction of the coated-paper plant in Newcastle was a major factor in this increase. Repair expenditures are estimated to have increased by 1.2% to $136 million.

The Provincial Government continued to support industrial development in the Province under its Small Industry Financial Assistance Program. In 1985, 224 applications were received for financial aid under the program, and assistance totalling about $5.3 million was approved.

In December 1985, the Canada/New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement on Industrial Development was signed, providing $30 million to strengthen, expand and diversify the Province's industrial base. The Provincial Government's contribution to the program will be $9 million.

Increased production is expected from the Province's manufacturing sector in 1986, supported by the higher output levels anticipated in the pulp and paper and shipbuilding industries.

CONSTRUCTION

Activities in the New Brunswick construction industry during 1985 were supported by strong investment increases in manufacturing and housing. According to the Statistics Canada private and public investment survey, capital spending increased by 12.1% to $1,764.1 million, while repair expenditures increased 0.7% to $695.7 million. In total, capital and repair investment rose 8.6% to $2,459.8 million.

The value of construction work put in place was estimated to have increased 6.7% to $1,279.2 million, while the value of machinery and equipment purchased rose 10.8% to $1,180.6 million. Public investment declined slightly, 0.1%, to $799.4 million. Private investment, however, increased 13.4% to $1,660.4 million.

On a sectoral basis, capital investment levels increased in the manufacturing industries (largely the result of the commencement of construction of the $225 million Miramichi Pulp and Paper Inc. coated-paper mill); housing; trade, finance and commercial service industries; and institutions and government departments. Investment in the primary and construction industries declined as major projects in the mining industry were completed. Utilities also reported a decline in investment during 1985.

Housing starts in New Brunswick totaled 4,142 during 1985, a 44.2% increase over 1984. A moderation of interest rates and the release of several years of pent-up housing demand were the major factors supporting this strong increase. Houses under construction, as of December 31, 1985, increased by 72.1%, compared to the corresponding date in 1984. As a consequence of stronger industrial and residential construction activity during 1985, employment in the construction industry increased by 1,000 (to 14,000).

The total value of building permits issued by municipalities within New Brunswick during 1985 increased by 27.1%. Permits issued for residential (29.2%), industrial (64.3%) and institutions and government departments (92.1%) increased in value, while commercial permits declined (22.0%).

The industrial reviews for forestry, mining, manufacturing and services provide details on many of the larger projects. The outlook for 1986 is for total investment (capital and repair) to decline by 0.7% to $2,441.6 million, as major projects in the manufacturing and mining industries are completed. Capital investment is expected to decline 2.4% to $1,721.9 million, with decreases in the primary and manufacturing sectors. However, housing investment is expected to remain strong. Spending on repairs is projected to increase by 3.4% to $719.7 million.

SERVICES

Employment in services, which represented approximately 75% of total provincial employment in 1985, increased by 10,000 (or 5.5%) to 193,000. All service sectors experienced employment growth during 1985 with the exception of the finance, insurance and real estate group.

Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities

In 1985, employment in this sector, which accounted for 13.5% of total employment in services, averaged 26,000, up 1,000 from the 1984 level. Wages and salaries for this sector increased by 7.3% in 1985.

The total amount of cargo handled through the Port of Saint John increased by 2.2% in 1985, with incoming traffic up 7.2%, while outgoing traffic declined by 3.7%. Canadian National Railways announced a permanent lay-off of 224 employees at the Moncton shops in 1985. This follows various permanent and temporary lay-offs by C.N.R. during the early 1980's.

With regard to communications, the number of telephones in service in New Brunswick showed an increase of 4.6% in 1985, and the number of long-distance calls originating in the Province went up by 11.8%.

Total electric energy made available for use in New Brunswick declined by 0.2% during the first eleven months of 1985, compared to the same period in 1984.

Trade

Employment in the trade sector accounted for 25.4% of total employment in services, with 49,000 persons being employed in 1985, an increase of 1,000 from 1984. Wages and salaries for this sector increased by 10.6% in 1985. Reflecting continued growth in personal income, the total value of retail trade increased by 8.0% during 1985. This follows an increase of 7.7% in 1984. The value of wholesale trade in New Brunswick increased by 10.7% during 1985.

With regard to retail trade, businesses showing the highest sales growth in 1985 were furniture, T.V., radio and appliance stores (up 29.6%) and used car dealers (up 29.8%). The largest component in the retail trade industry, in terms of sales, was motor vehicle dealers, which accounted for 18.3% of total sales. In 1985, sales in this component increased by 8.4%. The total number of new motor vehicles sold in New Brunswick in 1985 increased by 8.2%.

Further expansion in the trade sector is expected in 1986 with the opening of the $10 million Atlantic Wholesalers complex in Moncton and the $14 million expansion at the Champlain Place mall complex in Dieppe.

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Employment in this sector, which accounted for 5.2% of total employment in services, averaged 10,000 in 1985, the same level as 1984. In 1985, wages and salaries increased by 5.3%.

Community, Business and Personal Services

This sector includes such non-commercial activities as the provision of health, welfare and educational services and various commercial activities, such as business services, personal services, entertainment and recreation facilities, and accommodation and eating establishments. Employment increased by 7,000 in 1985 and accounted for 44.6% of total employment in the Province's service sector. Wages and salaries in commercial services increased by 17.4% in 1985, while wages and salaries in non-commercial services increased by 5.7%.

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts for New Brunswick increased by 5.7% during 1985.

Several investment projects are currently underway in non-commercial services, including new hospitals under

construction in Campbellton ($46 million), Edmundston ($46 million) and Sackville ($10 million), as well as a $74 million expansion of the Moncton Hospital and a $30 million renovation at the Dr. G. Dumont Hospital, also located in Moncton.

In commercial services, Blue Cross of Atlantic Canada and the New Brunswick Telephone Company are planning to invest $10-20 million in a data processing centre to be located in Moncton. A major investment in the recreation industry is planned for 1986/1987, with the construction of a $4.4 million water theme park at Magnetic Hill, near Moncton.

Public Administration and Defence

Employment in public administration increased by 1,000, to 22,000 in 1985, representing 11.4% of total employment in the services sector. Wages and salaries in public administration increased by 4.3% in 1985.

The Department of National Defence has recently announced that the level of civilian employment at CFB Gagetown will be reduced by 9.0% over the next five years as part of the Federal Government's restraint program. Currently 750 civilian employees are employed at the base.

A number of government construction projects are currently underway in the Province including the $23 million RCMP headquarters complex in Fredericton, the $57 million federal prison in Renous and the $79 million H.J. Flemming Forestry Complex in Fredericton. The Renous prison is expected to open in February 1987 and will eventually employ 275.

Tourism

Tourist expenditures in the Province in 1985 increased by 8.0% to $434.6 million. Bus tours to the Province increased 9.0%. Sixteen tourist information centres served 192,580 visitor inquiries in 1985, an 8.0% increase over the previous year.

The Canada Summer Games in Saint John, along with bicentennial celebrations in Fredericton, Saint John, Buctouche and Madawaska County, had a positive impact on tourism in the Province in 1985.

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Table 1 - POPULATION

Year	New Brunswick	% Change	Canada	% Change	N. B. as % of Canada
1961	597,936		18,238,247		3.3
1966	616,788	3.2	20,140,880	9.7	3.1
1971	634,557	2.9	21,568,311	7.1	2.9
1976	677,250	1.8	22,992,600	1.3	2.9
1981	696,400	0.1	24,341,700	1.2	2.9
1982	698,900	0.4	24,631,800	1.2	2.8
1983	707,700	1.3	24,884,500	1.0	2.8
1984	714,600	1.0	25,124,100	1.0	2.8
1985p	719,600	0.7	25,359,800	0.9	2.8

Sources: Statistics Canada Census & Statistics Canada 91-201.

Table 2 - POPULATION BY AGE GROUP
(thousands)

Year	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-64	65+
1961	227.2	90.9	67.5	165.4	46.9
1966	222.1	107.9	65.2	171.3	50.3
1971	203.1	126.3	73.9	176.5	54.7
1976	193.1	137.6	99.8	185.7	61.1
1981	173.7	136.6	116.4	199.2	70.6
1982	171.0	134.6	116.9	204.1	72.3
1983	170.0	134.8	118.9	210.1	73.8
1984	168.8	134.1	120.5	215.7	75.5
1985p	167.8	131.7	121.5	220.6	77.7

Sources: Statistics Canada Census & Statistics Canada 91-202.

Table 3 - VITAL STATISTICS

Year Ending May 31	Live Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Actual Increase	Net Migration[1]
1971	11,983	4,951	7,032	7,600	+600
1972	12,048	5,032	7,016	5,500	-1,500
1973	11,636	4,959	6,677	7,000	+300
1974	11,258	5,130	6,128	6,500	+400
1975	11,735	5,235	6,500	11,600	+5,100
1976	11,800	5,216	6,584	12,000	+5,400
1977	11,753	5,140	6,613	6,900	+300
1978	11,119	5,210	5,909	4,000	-1,900
1979	10,784	5,086	5,698	3,800	-1,900
1980	10,782	5,284	5,498	3,500	-2,000
1981	10,633	5,178	5,455	1,000	-4,500
1982	10,373	5,109	5,264	2,500	-2,800
1983	10,582	5,339	5,243	8,800	+3,600
1984	10,406	5,172	5,234	6,900	+1,700
1985*	10,500	5,300	5,200	5,000	-200

[1]Net Migration = Actual Increase - Natural Increase.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 & 84-202.

Table 4 - PERSONAL INCOME PER CAPITA
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada	% of Ontario	% of Canada
1971	2,483	2,662	4,020	3,435	61.8	72.3
1972	2,828	3,066	4,459	3,842	63.4	73.6
1973	3,253	3,543	5,043	4,438	64.5	73.3
1974	3,885	4,159	5,843	5,226	66.5	74.3
1975	4,630	4,752	6,596	6,001	70.2	77.2
1976	5,078	5,294	7,390	6,747	68.7	75.3
1977	5,515	5,865	8,071	7,370	68.3	74.8
1978	6,102	6,564	8,867	8,143	68.8	74.9
1979	6,816	7,288	9,820	9,069	69.4	75.2
1980	7,413	8,031	10,953	10,178	67.7	72.8
1981	8,382	9,149	12,716	11,853	65.9	70.7
1982	9,280	10,154	13,893	12,887	66.8	72.0
1983	10,030	10,858	14,768	13,542	67.9	74.1
1984	10,725	11,705	15,849	14,412	67.7	74.4
1985*	11,415	12,511	17,031	15,474	67.0	73.8

Source: Statistics Canada 13-201.

Table 5 - COMPONENTS OF PERSONAL INCOME
(millions of dollars)

Year	Labour Income	Farm Income	Business Income	Investment Income	Transfer Payments	Total[1]
1971	1,038	11	123	92	253	1,576
1972	1,151	20	130	116	330	1,810
1973	1,357	32	133	140	372	2,105
1974	1,657	23	137	170	477	2,539
1975	2,026	37	152	187	593	3,080
1976	2,277	20	154	215	680	3,439
1977	2,456	18	162	240	800	3,773
1978	2,694	41	182	310	868	4,199
1979	3,099	43	204	373	887	4,716
1980	3,300	54	220	425	1,022	5,155
1981	3,679	36	236	584	1,159	5,837
1982	3,915	46	303	648	1,390	6,486
1983	4,247	55	378	613	1,573	7,098
1984	4,577	39	421	700	1,725	7,664
1985*	4,891	37	463	763	1,850	8,214

[1]Components do not add to total.

Source: Statistics Canada 13-201.

Table 6 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

New Brunswick and Canada

Year	GDP New Brunswick	GDP Canada	GDP per capita New Brunswick	Canada	New Brunswick as % of Canada
	$ million		$	$	
1961	713	35,327	1,193	1,937	61.6
1962	744	38,303	1,230	2,061	59.7
1963	784	41,079	1,288	2,170	59.4
1964	879	44,621	1,438	2,313	62.2
1965	960	48,810	1,562	2,485	62.9
1966	1,056	54,676	1,712	2,732	62.7
1967	1,130	58,695	1,823	2,880	63.3
1968	1,233	64,078	1,973	3,095	63.7
1969	1,342	70,688	2,137	3,366	63.5
1970	1,448	75,349	2,309	3,538	65.3
1971	1,581	82,795	2,491	3,839	64.9
1972	1,805	92,641	2,820	4,249	66.4
1973	2,166	109,741	3,347	4,978	67.2
1974	2,645	132,150	4,047	5,909	68.5
1975	3,094	150,602	4,651	6,635	70.1
1976	3,436	173,382	5,074	7,541	67.3
1977	3,691	189,629	5,395	8,148	66.2
1978	4,154	212,656	6,037	9,043	66.8
1979	5,218	244,447	7,542	10,294	73.3
1980	5,260	277,918	7,564	11,559	65.4
1981	5,717	314,302	8,209	12,912	63.6
1982	6,028	329,749	8,625	13,387	64.4
1983	6,561	360,667	9,271	14,494	64.0
1984	7,175	392,720	10,041	15,631	64.2
1985*	7,587	420,210	10,543	16,570	63.6

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 7 - PROVINCIAL INCOME AND PROVINCIAL GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(millions of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income	3,300	3,679	3,915	4,247	4,577	4,891
Military pay and allowances	87	99	115	123	133	139
Corporation profits before taxes	598	426	193	217	279	265
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	351	513	543	514	631	613
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	54	36	46	55	39	37
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	220	236	303	378	421	463
Inventory valuation adjustment	-201	-223	-106	-63	-82	-78
NET PROVINCIAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	4,409	4,766	5,009	5,471	5,998	6,330
Indirect taxes	712	1,035	913	1,007	1,166	1,311
Deduct:						
Subsidies	-945	-915	-558	-220	-267	-244
of which: oil import subsidies	862	826	439	84	104	61
Capital consumption allowances and miscellaneous valuation adjustments	851	951	1,019	1,090	1,177	1,257
PROVINCIAL GDP AT MARKET PRICES	5,027	5,837	6,383	7,348	8,074	8,654

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 8 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST
(millions of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
Provincial GDP at market prices	5,027.0	5,837.0	6,383.0	7,348.0	8,074.0	8,654.0
Subsidies	945.0	915.0	558.0	220.0	267.0	244.0
Indirect Taxes	-712.0	-1,035.0	-913.0	-1,007.0	-1,166.0	-1,311.0
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST	5,260.0	5,717.0	6,028.0	6,561.0	7,175.0	7,587.0
GDP deflator	236.0	259.6	284.5	303.1	314.5	322.7
PROVINCIAL GDP AT FACTOR COST* ($1971)	2,228.8	2,202.2	2,118.8	2,164.6	2,281.4	2,351.1

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 9 - GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE
(millions of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985*
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3,924	4,362	4,744	5,244	5,695	6,232
Goods	2,446	2,707	2,929	3,258	3,498	..
Services	1,478	1,655	1,815	1,986	2,197	..
Government current expenditure on goods and services	1,601	1,837	2,122	2,302	2,603*	2,800
Gross fixed capital formation	1,527	1,554	1,734	1,546	1,634*	1,841
Government	286	280	357	344	394*	396
Residential construction	2	1	1	2	2*	2
Non-residential construction	247	242	304	291	334*	357
Machinery and equipment	37	37	52	51	58*	37
Business	1,241	1,274	1,377	1,202	1,240*	1,445
Residential construction	258	227	189	363	320*	390
Non-residential construction	341	402	429	316	335*	345
Machinery and equipment	642	645	759	523	585*	710
Value of physical change in inventories	350	-60	-335	-36	51	..[1]
Net exports plus residual error of estimate	-2,375	-1,856	-1,882	-1,708	-1,909*	-2,219
GROSS PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE AT MARKET PRICES	5,027	5,837	6,383	7,348	8,074	8,654

[1]Included in "Net exports plus residual error of estimate".

Source: Statistics Canada 13-213.

Table 10 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY
(millions of dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	71.7	81.0	97.3	89.6	103.4	100.1
Forestry	88.1	105.5	109.6	127.1	94.3	138.3
Fisheries	36.1	37.8	33.9	38.2	46.7	55.2
Hunting & Trapping	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.6
Mining	113.1	206.8	88.8	124.5	122.5	83.2
Manufacturing	639.0	769.6	894.8	890.0	850.9	952.7
Construction	317.9	367.4	307.0	336.4	348.5	336.6
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities	156.7	201.1	225.5	248.8	256.7	437.6
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,423.8	1,770.7	1,758.2	1,855.5	1,823.6	2,104.3
Education & Related Services	292.8	320.8	368.4	410.5	459.6	506.4
Health & Welfare	243.0	264.5	292.7	346.3	419.9	479.8
Accommodation & Food Services	103.1	113.4	125.2	134.6	142.4	150.3
Provincial Administration	151.1	165.0	193.6	230.7	265.6	287.4
Local Administration	63.8	75.5	85.7	97.9	111.6	121.1
All Other Services*	1,876.4	2,508.1	2,436.2	2,641.5	2,805.2	2,911.7
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES*	2,730.2	3,447.3	3,501.8	3,861.5	4,204.3	4,456.7
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST*	4,154.0	5,218.0	5,260.0	5,717.0	6,028.0	6,561.0

Source: Statistics Canada 61-202.

Table 11 - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

Constant Dollars
(millions of 1971 dollars)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Agriculture	32.1	33.9	31.5	32.0	35.0	30.7
Forestry*	41.9	41.6	42.5	47.3	32.3	39.1
Fisheries	12.1	12.4	11.2	12.4	13.3	13.3
Hunting & Trapping	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mining*	45.5	48.4	19.6	41.0	39.0	38.5
Manufacturing	319.8	328.8	346.7	318.1	296.4	314.8
Construction*	171.5	184.3	143.5	139.2	133.0	137.0
Electric Power, Gas & Water Utilities*	79.4	81.0	84.7	84.2	81.9	98.4
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES*	702.6	730.8	680.0	674.5	631.1	672.0
Education & Related Services	122.3	121.3	121.3	121.2	122.9	125.0
Health & Welfare	123.0	124.2	124.5	128.8	134.1	137.9
Accommodation & Food Services	56.4	55.8	55.8	54.2	53.3	52.4
Provincial Administration	65.7	67.3	70.9	74.9	78.8	80.6
Local Administration	25.7	27.2	28.7	29.3	29.9	29.6
All Other Services*	1,089.5	1,355.8	1,147.7	1,119.3	1,068.7	1,067.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES*	1,482.6	1,751.6	1,548.8	1,527.7	1,487.7	1,492.6
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST*	2,185.2	2,482.4	2,228.8	2,202.2	2,118.8	2,164.6

Source: Statistics Canada 61-202.

Table 12 - PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INVESTMENT
(millions of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985[1]
Capital Expenditures	1,468.9	1,507.3	1,673.4	1,489.1	1,573.8	1,764.1
Construction:						
Primary & Construction	781.9	818.0	855.5	906.7	928.2	1,017.6
Manufacturing	60.8	129.0	158.0	97.8	113.0	109.8
Utilities	56.1	61.2	100.9	37.6	27.6	48.1
Trade & Finance	140.5	120.9	87.6	73.8	99.2	82.8
Housing	74.3	81.8	68.2	88.0	72.8	79.0
Gov't & Institutional	194.3	171.8	125.4	300.1	262.5	321.5
	255.9	253.3	315.4	309.4	353.1	376.4
Machinery & Equipment:						
Primary & Construction	687.0	689.3	817.9	582.4	645.6	746.5
Manufacturing	106.5	130.1	139.4	109.1	175.7	153.5
Utilities	138.2	204.0	282.5	210.5	142.4	293.6
Trade & Finance	312.0	234.8	256.6	114.2	143.1	132.2
Housing	88.0	76.2	81.0	91.9	122.2	127.5
Gov't & Institutional	-	-	-	-	-	-
	42.3	44.2	58.4	56.7	62.2	39.7
Repair Expenditures	485.1	549.5	614.1	591.5	690.8	695.7
Primary & Construction	56.7	61.6	88.2	95.8	104.1	109.4
Manufacturing	106.1	112.9	115.1	124.4	134.4	136.0
Utilities	156.9	192.6	189.4	133.6	194.4	204.5
Trade & Finance	25.5	27.6	28.0	31.8	39.2	45.6
Housing	59.1	65.8	69.5	76.9	81.2	86.4
Gov't & Institutional	80.8	89.0	123.9	129.0	137.5	113.8
Capital & Repair Expenditures	1,954.0	2,056.8	2,287.5	2,080.6	2,264.6	2,459.8

[1]Preliminary actual.

Sources: Statistics Canada 61-205 & 61-206.

Table 13 - AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES[1]
(dollars)

Year	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Ontario	Canada
1971	113.36	112.82	143.02	137.64
1972	125.08	123.20	154.92	149.22
1973	133.97	134.44	165.61	160.46
1974	154.58	149.98	181.43	178.09
1975	182.40	172.40	204.85	203.34
1976	202.56	193.21	228.72	228.03
1977	223.62	212.09	249.46	249.95
1978	233.91	223.72	264.04	265.35
1979	261.98	245.23	285.57	288.32
1980	284.36	265.95	311.45	317.39
1981	313.37	296.35	347.92	355.28
1982	342.14	329.12	381.88	390.79
1983	369.56	349.83	411.73	419.51
1984	391.03	371.29	435.79	441.72
1985	402.52	381.94	455.25	457.55

[1]Covers firms with 20 or more employees.

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-505, 72-002 & 72-201.

Table 14 - LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Year	Population 15+ ('000)	Labour Force ('000)	Employed ('000)	Unemployed ('000)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
1967	389	197	187	10	5.2	50.6
1968	398	201	190	11	5.7	50.6
1969	405	204	190	14	6.7	50.3
1970	411	205	192	13	6.3	49.9
1971	422	210	197	13	6.1	49.8
1972	430	220	205	15	7.0	51.2
1973	439	232	214	18	7.7	52.8
1974	448	239	221	18	7.5	53.3
1975	461	248	224	24	9.8	53.8
1976	473	253	226	28	11.0	53.6
1977	481	258	224	34	13.2	53.6
1978	489	268	234	34	12.5	54.8
1979	497	273	243	30	11.1	55.0
1980	504	280	249	31	11.0	55.6
1981	508	286	253	33	11.5	56.2
1982	514	282	243	40	14.0	55.0
1983	522	290	247	43	14.8	55.5
1984	529	291	248	44	14.9	55.1
1985	536	304	258	46	15.2	56.8

Source: Statistics Canada 71-201.

Table 15 - EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
(thousands)

Industry	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Agriculture	6	6	7	7	7	7
Other Primary Industries	11	13	12	11	12	11
Manufacturing	36	37	33	33	34	33
Construction	16	15	14	15	13	14
Transportation, Communciation & Other Utilities	26	27	26	24	25	26
Trade	47	50	44	46	48	49
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11	10	9	9	10	10
Service	75	75	78	80	79	86
Public Administration	22	21	21	22	21	22
Total	249	253	243	247	248	258
Occupation						
Managerial, Administrative, etc.	54	55	54	56	62	68
Clerical	42	42	40	39	40	42
Sales	27	28	25	26	22	23
Service	37	37	38	40	38	40
Primary Occupations	16	16	17	17	17	16
Processing	33	35	31	30	32	30
Construction	19	18	16	17	16	18
Transportation	11	12	12	11	12	11
Materials Handling & Other Crafts	10	10	10	10	10	9

Source: Statistics Canada 71-529.

Table 16 – GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT
(number)

Year	Federal	Provincial	Local	Total Government
1972	15,408	27,314	3,202	45,924
1973	14,858	26,750	3,455	45,063
1974	15,733	27,350	3,552	46,635
1975	16,016	28,387	3,738	48,142
1976	20,436[1]	28,899	3,754	53,089[1]
1977	20,800[1]	29,100	4,063	53,963[1]
1978	21,386[1]	29,701	3,815	54,902[1]
1979	21,368[1]	28,942	3,976	54,286[1]
1980	21,452[1]	29,247	4,164	54,863[1]
1981	21,903[1]	29,738	4,198	55,839[1]
1982	21,261[1]	30,734	4,341	56,334[1]
1983	21,140[1]	31,101	4,230	56,471[1]
1984	21,313[1]	35,178[2]	4,196	60,687[1]
1985	21,072[1]	36,717[2]	4,321	62,110[1]

[1]Includes members of the Canadian Forces. There are some 4,000 armed forces personnel in New Brunswick.

[2]Includes approximately 5,500 employees previously omitted.

Sources: Statistics Canada 72-004, 72-007 & 72-009.

Table 17 – COMPONENTS OF FARM INCOME
(thousands of dollars)

Year	Total Cash Receipts	Total Gross Income[1]	Operating & Depreciation Costs	Total Net Income
1972	64,746	61,133	47,790	13,343
1973	94,224	94,317	54,028	40,289
1974	103,808	121,612	66,175	55,437
1975	99,263	95,591	75,653	19,938
1976	115,231	118,364	80,443	37,921
1977	110,713	113,917	84,293	29,624
1978	122,685	129,845	88,606	41,239
1979	141,665	147,409	99,884	47,525
1980	151,032	153,940	121,433	32,507
1981	201,501	217,456	151,117	66,339
1982	199,693	205,974	158,030	47,944
1983	196,894	191,990	161,318	30,672
1984	227,919	238,212	171,948	66,264
1985	221,355	255,230	173,742	51,800

[1]Total gross income equals total cash receipts plus income in kind and an adjustment for the value of inventory change.

Source: Statistics Canada 21-202.

Table 18 - FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS
(thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Oats	1,114	1,471	1,401	1,321	1,226	1,491
Potatoes	31,510	56,948	39,782	43,337	52,229	45,549
Fruits	4,231	5,192	8,023	7,146	4,301	5,163
Vegetables	6,163	9,264	11,301	8,845	7,886	8,689
Other Crops	6,928	8,796	11,049	6,067	18,592	16,550
Total Crops	49,946	81,671	71,556	66,716	84,234	77,442
Cattle & Calves	19,131	20,252	20,739	20,351	21,123	20,219
Hogs	11,321	14,609	20,823	20,598	21,902	21,128
Sheep & Lambs	382	368	303	249	326	366
Dairy Products	32,298	37,892	43,340	45,041	50,492	51,900
Poultry	15,752	18,793	19,204	19,047	21,464	22,263
Eggs	9,166	11,446	11,613	11,806	13,385	12,884
Other Livestock & Products	2,648	3,101	3,263	3,246	3,736	3,856
Total Livestock & Products	90,698	106,461	119,285	120,338	132,428	132,616
Forest & Maple Products	4,485	4,554	4,437	4,912	4,915	4,911
Provincial Income Stabilization Program	937	1,381	355	1,306	2,310	2,567
Dairy Supplementary Payments	2,559	3,025	3,491	3,596	3,826	3,757
Deficiency Payments	2,407	4,409	569	26	206	62
Total Cash Receipts	151,032	201,501	199,693	196,894	227,919	221,355

Source: Statistics Canada 21-201.

Table 19 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE LOGGING INDUSTRY

Year	Establishments	Total Activity		Logging Activity	
		Total Employees	Salaries & Wages	Value Added	Value of Shipments
	(number)		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	201	3,466	23,093	36,004	94,911
1972	240	3,348	24,437	39,388	95,017
1973	273	4,533	35,332	60,073	139,490
1974	278	4,741	43,155	72,834	166,333
1975	262	4,134	41,858	62,598	149,161
1976	210	3,852	45,072	73,603	177,180
1977	167	3,547	45,599	72,455	175,710
1978	180	4,269	56,159	87,544	198,401
1979	220	4,377	64,345	107,440	227,681
1980	252	4,140	65,921	112,187	251,104
1981	243	3,808	70,653	113,199	275,244
1982	195	3,188	57,652	82,562	219,528
1983	243	4,051	75,665	127,631	295,665

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 20 - ESTIMATES OF TOTAL FOREST PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

Year	Logs & Bolts	Pulpwood	Fuelwood	Other	Total
1971	1 778 000	4 913 000	190 000	24 000	6 905 000
1972	1 829 000	5 168 000	178 000	50 000	7 225 000
1973	2 418 000	6 258 000	155 000	36 000	8 867 000
1974	1 926 000	6 626 000	170 000	59 000	8 781 000
1975	1 755 000	4 913 000	193 000	45 000	6 906 000
1976	1 798 000	5 394 000	198 000	88 000	7 478 000
1977	1 897 000	5 550 000	170 000	85 000	7 702 000
1978	2 265 000	5 947 000	204 000	93 000	8 509 000
1979	2 322 000	6 088 000	255 000	85 000	8 750 000
1980	2 345 000	5 714 000	252 000	76 000	8 387 000
1981	2 282 000	5 165 000	266 000	82 000	7 795 000
1982	2 061 000	3 956 000	241 000	62 000	6 320 000
1983	2 360 000	4 752 000	265 000	65 000	7 442 000

Source: Statistics Canada 25-201.

Table 21 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

Year	Sea Fish Landings		Number of Fishermen
	Quantity (metric tonnes)	Value ($'000)	
1971	169 411	16,374	5,148
1972	163 302	20,037	5,067
1973	130 981	22,217	4,997
1974	118 356	22,080	4,898
1975	126 434	25,526	5,118
1976	118 527	25,082	5,486
1977	133 034	34,369	6,076
1978	154 899	49,976	4,842
1979	139 367	53,917	5,286
1980	107 161	48,752	5,896
1981	104 414	55,003	5,929
1982	111 027	67,377	5,805
1983	109 111	79,682	6,567
1984p	96 976	75,751	6,665
1985p	127 183	81,456	6,488

Sources: Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa & Department of Fisheries.

Table 22 - VALUE OF SEA FISH LANDINGS BY MAJOR SPECIES
(thousands of dollars)

Species	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984p	1985p
Groundfish	6,406	7,117	8,058	8,048	5,482	7,896
Cod	3,722	4,727	5,470	6,413	3,701	5,380
Haddock	208	89	124	74	68	125
Redfish	242	662	626	447	567	680
Other	2,234	1,639	1,838	1,114	1,146	1,711
Pelagic & Estuarial	13,752	10,240	10,750	9,938	7,672	11,999
Herring	9,988	7,042	7,668	7,708	6,194	10,286
Salmon	357	635	586	501	67	-
Smelts	553	592	883	298	299	272
Tuna	140	425	39	37	59	63
Other	2,714	1,546	1,574	1,394	1,053	1,378
Molluscs & Crustaceans	28,351	37,511	48,305	61,507	62,471	61,353
Clams	589	834	1,474	1,298	2,909	2,576
Crabs	6,181	8,486	17,838	27,054	23,972	18,029
Lobsters	14,543	16,134	22,371	23,637	25,488	32,322
Scallops	2,249	7,050	3,261	6,342	7,813	5,426
Other	4,789	5,007	3,361	3,176	2,289	3,000
Miscellaneous[1]	243	135	264	189	126	208
Total	48,752	55,003	67,377	79,682	75,751	81,456

[1]Includes dulse, moss, scales, etc.

Sources: Fisheries & Oceans, Ottawa & Department of Fisheries.

Table 23 - MINERAL PRODUCTION - QUANTITY
(thousands)

Mineral	Unit	1984	1985p
Copper	kilograms	7 800	6 585
Lead	kilograms	71 732	73 398
Zinc	kilograms	232 792	230 974
Silver	kilograms	217	187
Peat Moss	metric tonnes	151	201
Sulphur	metric tonnes	114	95
Sand, Gravel	metric tonnes	7 401	7 600
Stone	metric tonnes	2 035	2 060
Coal	metric tonnes	564	555
Natural Gas	'000 cubic metres	1	4

Sources: Statisics Canada 26-202 & Dept. of Natural Resources.

Table 24 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Year	Total Activity		Mining Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Value of Production
		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	2,663	18,367	37,355	81,846
1972	2,349	17,620	39,249	90,953
1973	2,588	21,206	73,233	139,281
1974	2,934	26,640	84,439	187,783
1975	2,996	36,596	79,099	208,422
1976	2,936	36,492	69,633	190,653
1977	3,018	44,735	79,611	226,422
1978	2,810	43,226	131,618	308,023
1979	2,881	49,919	227,389	435,225
1980	2,554	50,040	103,845	257,304
1981	3,093	70,071	150,505	416,483
1982	2,918	77,669	144,820	416,722
1983	2,626	70,416	110,241	372,625

Source: Statistics Canada 26-201.

Table 25 - MINERAL PRODUCTION-VALUE
(thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985p
Metallics	302,674	452,580	409,832	421,281	485,981	410,240
Copper	23,601	26,629	25,610	23,754	14,757	13,031
Lead	46,295	67,108	59,069	41,518	53,003	42,362
Zinc	131,669	273,369	247,110	258,655	327,539	292,875
Silver	90,646	78,215	72,719	89,959	75,597	52,215
Non-Metallic	11,916	16,550	15,324	16,633	43,549	59,925
Gypsum	210	87	-	-	-	-
Peat Moss	9,666	9,985	11,425	9,792	10,974	13,154
Sulphur	1,531	5,478	2,328	3,825	8,507	11,630
Structural Materials	40,981	39,769	43,241	38,385	42,178	45,619
Cement	11,762	15,304	17,165	8,965	14,567	15,134
Sand, Gravel	12,399	9,450	8,359	10,830	8,803	9,700
Stone	11,029	10,665	11,556	11,310	10,341	11,120
Fuels	16,951	21,671	24,616	29,707	29,837	30,015
Coal	16,880	21,600	24,573	29,666	29,806	29,800
Total Other Minerals[1]	-	395	20	15	11,406	4,507
All Minerals	372,522	530,965	493,033	506,021	612,951	550,306

[1] Total of confidential values.

Sources: Statistics Canada 26-201, 26-202 & Department of Natural Resources.

Table 26 - PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Year	Total Activity		Manufacturing Activity	
	Number of Employees	Wages & Salaries	Value Added	Factory Shipments
		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	28,565	173,118	280,416	806,806
1972	29,640	191,231	339,037	965,046
1973	29,940	213,995	434,820	1,175,511
1974	30,475	258,210	603,086	1,585,655
1975	29,300	295,087	583,162	1,669,422
1976	30,303	340,728	585,465	1,864,343
1977	29,725	371,044	641,547	2,040,500
1978	31,267	412,298	738,116	2,434,849
1979	32,422	467,033	905,679	2,970,508
1980	32,221	526,902	1,079,586	3,560,553
1981	31,511	569,756	1,032,800	3,844,188
1982	28,619	562,523	938,432	3,323,697
1982[1]	28,506	561,295	936,750	3,319,877
1983[1]	28,429	593,532	1,040,848	3,504,835
1984[1]	28,632	683,600	..	4,239,437
1985[1]	29,210	713,700	..	4,354,029

[1]Data based on 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Prior data based on 1970 SIC.

Source: Statisics Canada 31-203.

Table 27 - MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS

(thousands of dollars)

Industry	1982	1983	1984	1985
Paper & Allied Products	700,433	755,252	1,073,968*	979,458*
Food Industries	833,291	845,885	960,584	972,907
Wood Industries	184,477	251,332	274,464	314,519
Printing, Publishing & Allied	50,224	60,015	65,069	71,886
Fabricated Metal Products	81,739	82,659	95,087	119,719
Furniture & Fixture	x	17,349	17,140	18,022
Miscellaneous	1,469,713[1]	1,492,343	1,753,125	1,877,518
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	3,319,877	3,504,835	4,239,437	4,354,029

[1]Includes furniture and fixtures.

Sources: Statistics Canada 31-001 and 31-203.

Table 28 - DWELLING STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

Year	Starts			Completions		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1971	4,930	7,308	233,653	3,650	5,982	201,232
1972	6,358	5,164	249,914	5,331	5,158	232,227
1973	7,235	7,734	268,529	7,036	5,534	246,581
1974	5,861	6,008	222,123	6,812	6,604	257,243
1975	6,983	6,366	231,456	5,804	6,249	216,964
1976	6,772	7,470	273,203	7,137	7,364	236,249
1977	4,308	7,495	245,724	5,313	7,521	251,789
1978	5,167	4,853	227,667	5,896	5,745	246,533
1979	5,021	4,538	197,049	5,090	6,132	226,489
1980	2,646	3,895	158,601	3,258	4,512	176,168
1981	2,188	3,715	177,973	2,477	4,374	174,996
1982	1,680	3,691	125,860	1,427	3,174	133,942
1983	4,742	5,697	162,645	3,487	5,069	163,008
1984	2,873	4,598	134,900	3,923	5,082	153,012
1985	4,142	6,923	165,826	3,224	5,748	139,106

Sources: Statistics Canada 64-002 & CMHC.

Table 29 - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

Year	Labour Content		Cost of Materials Used	Value of Work Performed
	Number	Value		
		(thousands of dollars)		
1971	17,077	130,730	147,047	351,857
1972	15,913	131,887	158,766	373,021
1973	21,840	191,054	212,333	517,861
1974	26,087	270,735	300,259	755,318
1975	22,709	297,766	321,388	828,972
1976	23,799	325,136	315,035	892,979
1977	21,024	314,887	316,606	873,745
1978	21,485	336,966	342,863	927,736
1979	22,193	401,593	399,484	1,070,527
1980	14,747	358,130	365,709	958,052
1981	15,339	383,424	382,633	1,022,317
1982	20,325	393,005	424,578	1,081,700
1983	19,761	403,218	464,092	1,154,410
1984[1]	20,238	427,099	483,481	1,207,834
1985[2]	18,979	416,533	472,944	1,183,538

[1]Preliminary actual.
[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 30 - VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE
(thousands of dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984[1]	1985[2]
Building Construction	539,095	598,748	619,611	724,935	714,228	707,603
Residential	253,427	237,596	194,881	376,986	341,647	353,690
Industrial	46,941	110,717	138,676	62,575	68,765	58,989
Commercial	107,746	133,163	131,582	132,505	130,814	127,042
Institutional	108,199	87,340	111,229	122,601	142,814	136,418
Other building construction	22,782	29,932	43,243	30,268	30,188	31,464
Engineering Construction	418,957	423,569	462,089	429,475	493,606	475,935
Marine construction	29,076	39,952	61,867	36,696	38,718	36,960
Road, highway & aerodome construction	97,141	96,416	133,451	132,302	157,291	153,854
Waterworks & sewage system	47,621	56,076	50,756	52,697	43,561	46,907
Dams & irrigation	1,416	2,299	3,653	3,283	2,068	1,853
Electric power construction	94,542	79,055	64,289	53,499	84,105	74,532
Railway, telephone & telegraph	30,945	46,452	32,776	33,557	36,734	38,795
Gas & oil facilities	581	15,075	13,243	12,414	2,584	5,111
Other engineering construction	117,635	88,244	102,054	105,027	128,545	117,923
Total	958,052	1,022,317	1,081,700	1,154,410	1,207,834	1,183,538

[1]Preliminary actual.

[2]Intentions.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-201.

Table 31 - RETAIL TRADE

Year	Total (millions of dollars)			Per Capita (dollars)		
	N.B.	N.S.	Canada	N.B.	N.S.	Canada
1971	834.8	1,022.9	30,646.1	1,315	1,296	1,421
1972	891.9	1,102.0	34,106.5	1,393	1,387	1,564
1973	976.8	1,227.3	38,335.2	1,510	1,526	1,739
1974	1,141.4	1,444.6	44,751.2	1,746	1,780	2,001
1975	1,337.8	1,619.1	51,399.2	2,011	1,976	2,265
1976	1,494.7	1,821.8	57,166.9	2,207	2,199	2,486
1977	1,564.5	1,936.6	61,651.3	2,287	2,324	2,649
1978	1,745.0	2,239.5	68,769.3	2,536	2,674	2,924
1979	1,975.5	2,523.6	77,025.1	2,855	2,998	3,244
1980	2,119.1	2,643.0	84,026.6	3,047	3,127	3,495
1981	2,317.5	2,889.1	94,292.8	3,328	3,409	3,874
1982	2,448.6	3,097.8	97,638.5	3,504	3,637	3,964
1983	2,719.3	3,533.8	106,243.0	3,842	4,102	4,269
1984	2,927.4	4,048.0	116,079.9	4,097	4,647	4,620
1985	3,162.4	4,598.0	128,426.7	4,395	5,226	5,064

Sources: Statistics Canada 63-005, 63-517 & 63-519.

Table 32 - RETAIL TRADE BY KIND OF BUSINESS
(thousands of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985
Combination stores (groceries & meat)	509,219	520,311	567,780
Grocery confectionery & sundries stores	153,265	138,222	129,614
All other food stores	50,502	40,411	45,800
Department stores	237,756	255,642	260,742
General merchandise stores	71,991	77,594	98,283
General stores	86,661	109,315	100,967
Variety stores	79,868	77,732	81,582
Motor vehicle dealers	427,608	535,496	580,241
Used car dealers	12,424	16,530	21,463
Service stations	291,164	309,421	344,945
Garages	11,637	16,084	17,309
Automative parts & accessories stores	69,801	69,839	80,975
Men's clothing stores	27,945	30,216	31,539
Women's clothing stores	49,775	55,381	61,542
Family clothing stores	33,365	34,220	41,622
Speciality shoe stores	855	882	1,002
Family shoe stores	23,334	22,129	22,689
Hardware stores	28,971	30,986	35,927
Household furniture stores	33,936	36,681	35,617
Household appliance stores	11,091	11,464	13,581
Furniture, T.V., radio & appliance stores	10,671	13,100	16,983
Pharmacies, patent medicine & cosmetics stores	136,027	140,741	160,591
Book & stationary stores	10,784	13,883	15,647
Florists	9,705	10,809	11,833
Jewellery stores	22,650	25,868	27,790
Sporting goods & accessories stores	23,272	26,538	27,141
Personal accessories stores	15,793	15,461	16,092
All other stores	279,192	292,445	313,135
Total	2,719,262	2,927,401	3,162,437

Source: Statistics Canada 63-005.

Table 33 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1981 = 100)

Year	Saint John								Canada
	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health & Personal Care	Recreation & Reading	Tobacco & Alcohol	All Items	All Items
1971	33.9	42.1	56.1	43.7	46.9	50.1	50.3	41.9	42.2
1972	36.6	44.8	58.1	45.4	48.4	53.5	50.2	44.3	44.2
1973	42.5	48.0	61.2	46.9	50.7	56.4	51.5	48.0	47.6
1974	48.6	52.8	63.8	52.5	55.5	60.4	54.1	53.0	52.8
1975	55.5	57.9	66.9	59.2	63.7	67.7	61.6	59.1	58.5
1976	58.4	63.5	70.0	63.5	69.7	72.0	63.4	63.3	62.9
1977	62.8	69.6	73.8	67.5	74.0	75.5	67.0	68.0	67.9
1978	70.6	74.7	77.3	71.5	78.5	77.6	73.2	73.5	73.9
1979	80.2	79.9	83.9	77.7	83.9	84.0	79.6	80.4	80.7
1980	89.3	87.0	94.0	87.3	90.3	91.4	87.8	88.7	88.9
1981	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1982	103.5	113.3	104.3	111.0	110.3	109.9	113.9	109.4	110.8
1983	106.6	122.1	108.1	119.5	118.3	118.9	131.9	116.8	117.2
1984	112.8	128.8	110.7	124.4	123.5	124.0	143.9	122.8	122.3
1985	116.4	135.0	113.0	130.3	126.0	128.0	157.2	128.0	127.2

Sources: Statistics Canada 62-001 & 62-010.

Table 34 - RECEIPTS OF ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES

Year	Total	Accommodation		Food and Beverage		Employment Index[1]
		Total	Hotels	Total	Restaurants	
		(thousands of dollars)				(1961=100)
1971	70,338	21,125*	11,863*	49,213*	25,756	199.3
1972	..	26,959	14,420	..	28,420	227.6
1973	..	33,422	17,590	..	30,935	264.9
1974	..	39,331	21,524	..	32,623	289.1
1975	..	44,829	23,662	..	37,696	293.2
1976	164,526	50,426	27,195	114,100	41,053	329.5
1977	177,115	55,101	30,720	122,014	43,971	349.3
1978	202,439	61,203	39,083	141,236	46,855	370.1
1979	214,649	64,749	39,081	149,900	48,792	376.1
1980	231,615	70,515	48,077	161,100	..	377.3
1981	244,385	77,043	46,874	167,342	89,002	389.6
1982	271,399	84,455	54,882	186,944	95,363	357.7
1983	273,250	86,049	54,316	187,201	94,085	..
1984	..	..	..	206,875	105,459	..
1985	..	..	..	218,567	112,857	..

[1]Hotels, motels, restaurants and taverns.
Sources: Statistics Canada 63-011, 63-204 & 72-002.

Table 35 - TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

Year	Passenger	Commercial	Motorcycle	Total
1971	171,567	41,325	3,818	216,710
1972	185,183	45,257	4,668	235,108
1973	198,671	51,361	6,010	256,042
1974	208,229	58,291	7,654	274,173
1975	218,919	63,272	9,656	291,847
1976	226,070	69,132	8,490	303,692
1977	235,164	77,331	9,554	322,049
1978	243,301	86,573	10,903	340,777
1979	250,388	95,010	10,869	356,267
1980	252,915	100,006	11,315	364,236
1981	251,511	103,662	10,778	365,951
1982	249,819	112,184	10,793	372,796
1983	259,866	117,952	11,640	389,458
1984	268,686	123,134	11,817	403,637

Sources: Statistics Canada 53-219 & Department of Transportation.

Table 36 - SUPPLY AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC ENERGY
(GW.h.)[1]

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Supply of Electric Energy	13,279	12,877	12,254	15,819	16,837	17,461
Total Generation	9,323	8,994	8,435	11,657	12,232	11,423
Hydro-generation (net)	2,690	3,866	2,645	3,132	3,093	2,258
Utilities	2,616	3,787	2,576	3,072	3,037	2,215
Industries	74	79	69	60	56	43
Thermal generation (net)	6,634	5,129	5,790	8,525	9,138	9,165
Utilities	5,961	4,481	5,234	8,022	8,507	8,584
Industries	673	648	556	503	632	581
Imported from United States	54	54	71	70	17	12
Received from other provinces	3,901	3,829	3,748	4,092	4,588	6,026
Disposal of Electric Energy	13,279	12,877	12,254	15,819	16,837	17,461
Total Provincial Disposal	8,838	8,846	8,529	9,249	10,338	10,441
Domestic	2,323	2,355	2,491	2,651	..	..
Industrial	4,004	4,037	3,473	3,923	..	..
Commercial & Other	1,549	1,574	1,592	1,612	..	..
Miscellaneous	962	880	973	1,064	..	..
Exported to United States	3,877	3,246	3,029	5,311	5,657	6,093
Delivered to other provinces	564	784	695	1,258	841	926

[1]one gigawatt hour = one million kilowatt hours.

Sources: Statistics Canada 57-001 & 57-202.

Table 37 - EXPORTS

Year	New Brunswick ($'000)	N.B. As % of GDP	Canada ($M)	Canada As % of GDP	N.B. Exports as % of Canada Exports
1971	336,099	21.3	17,397	21.0	1.9
1972	400,211	22.3	19,671	21.2	2.0
1973	525,241	24.2	24,838	22.6	2.1
1974	706,311	26.7	31,740	24.0	2.2
1975	753,202	24.3	32,504	21.6	2.3
1976	775,608	22.6	37,576	21.7	2.1
1977	924,412	25.0	43,684	23.0	2.1
1978	1,280,175	30.8	52,259	24.6	2.4
1979	2,049,847	39.3	64,317	26.3	3.2
1980	2,282,242	43.4	74,446	26.8	3.1
1981	2,440,837	42.7	81,337	25.9	3.0
1982	1,462,305	24.3	81,825	24.8	1.8
1983	1,667,680	25.4	88,155	24.4	1.9
1984	2,132,660	29.7	109,543	27.9	1.9
1985	2,128,508	28.1	116,178	27.6	1.8

Sources: Statistics Canada 65-001, 65-202 & unpublished tabulations.

Table 38 - COMMODITY EXPORTS[1]

(thousands of dollars)

	Commodity Group	1983	1984	1985
I	Live Animals	1,160	1,363	1,491
II	Food, Feed, Beverages & Tobacco	279,166	304,292	350,437
	Fish, Fresh or Frozen	33,019	33,845	36,955
	Fish, Preserved or Canned	46,043	60,115	66,143
	Shellfish	123,447	118,066	155,929
	Fruits & Vegetables	31,095	40,145	45,440
	All Others	45,562	52,122	45,970
III	Crude Materials, Inedible	149,981	168,297	147,774
	Wood Materials	13,659	12,733	14,782
	Pulpwood	2,985	3,365	3,434
	Mineral Products	119,044	135,802	115,045
	Metals	117,308	134,155	111,347
	Coal & Crude Petroleum	3	-	4
	Non-Metallic	1,733	1,647	3,694
	All Others	17,279	19,762	17,948
IV	Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,198,177	1,603,527	1,576,428
	Wood Fabricating Materials	68,703	82,217	93,999
	Lumber	57,381	65,669	74,066
	Woodpulp	409,686	566,769	494,093
	Paper & Paperboard	259,543	390,669	404,953
	Newsprint	227,976	348,829	378,823
	Chemical Products	10,889	31,706	41,387
	Fertilizers	8,180	29,330	38,537
	Petroleum & Coal	154,433	162,482	165,984
	Metallic Products	23,032	26,186	34,675
	Non-Metallic Products	1,539	3,320	4,396
	Miscellaneous	267,249	334,879	332,360
	Electricity	266,257	333,661	331,258
	All Others	3,103	5,298	4,580
V	End Products	37,060	48,012	46,830
	Industrial Machinery & Equipment	14,264	21,550	18,975
	Transportation & Comm. Equipment	3,109	3,627	4,812
	Other Equipment & Tools	2,686	3,657	4,843
	Personal & Household Goods	735	1,291	1,020
	Miscellaneous End Products	16,266	17,886	17,180
VI	Special Transactions - Trade	2,137	7,169	5,549
	TOTAL EXPORTS	1,667,680	2,132,660	2,128,508

[1]Adjusted by the N. B. Statistics Agency.
Source: Statistics Canada unpublished tabulations.